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## IN MEMORIAM

### AN AMERICAN-GERMAN

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We hear much in these days of German-Americans, seldom of an American-German. Professor Casper René Gregory, who was killed early in April on the Western front by a shell, was an American-German, widely known in this country, and in several ways his death is of very unusual interest.

He was, to begin with, of French extraction. René Grégoire, a French officer, came to America with Lafayette, and Caspar René Gregory was a descendant of his. In the second place Professor Gregory was of American birth, and very few native Americans have fought on the German side. Like his father before him, he was born in Philadelphia and educated at the University of Pennsylvania. His college days fell in the Civil War, and he took an active part in the military training then provided by the university, being assigned to the ordnance corps. So his manhood began and closed in the atmosphere of arms. He afterward belonged to the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Gray Reserves, Company A, and all this early interest in military training takes on a tragic meaning, as we view it now.

Gregory was, further, the first man of American birth to be appointed professor in a German university. After an extended theological course at Princeton he went abroad in 1873 to continue his studies at Leipzig. There he was asked to complete Tischendorf's great edition of the New Testament, and thenceforth

he made Leipzig his home. In 1884 he became a docent and in 1889 a professor in the University of Leipzig. Meantime he was becoming more and more identified with German ways and ideals, and at length became a naturalized German citizen. In recent years his American friends have observed in his letters and conversation a growing enthusiasm for German method, organization, and efficiency, which the observation of our American wastefulness and laxity only intensified.

Again, the fact that Gregory was a university professor and a theologian makes the manner of his death the more strange. Most German university men of professorial rank seem to be serving the German cause in capacities other than military. But this distinguished New Testament professor chose the most direct and dangerous course. At the outbreak of the war he came forward as a volunteer, his physical condition was such that he was accepted, and by the end of 1915 Professor Deissmann reported that Gregory was fighting in the trenches on the Western front. A postcard to an American friend some months later was dated, "With the German armies, but in France." He was recalled to Leipzig for some months of lecturing, but this winter saw him again a sergeant on the Western front, there to give the last full measure of devotion to the country of his adoption.

But perhaps the most extraordinary thing in it all was Professor Gregory's age. He was seventy years old last

November and must have been accepted as a volunteer shortly before his sixty-eighth birthday. I do not know how many Germans of professorial rank have fallen in the present war, nor how many men over seventy years of age have died at the front for Germany. At least our American-German Gregory, of Leipzig, took refuge behind neither age nor class nor scruple, but threw himself with all the boyish energy we remember so well into a course he believed in, though we think it false and lost, and so tragically

died in the land of his forefathers, but with the army of its foes.

All together, his French ancestry, his American birth, his German adoption, his humane and democratic sympathies, his reputation among scholars the world over, his wide circle of personal friends in a dozen lands, his age, extraordinary for a soldier, and his death on French soil as an unwitting instrument of Prussian aggression make him a unique figure even in this extraordinary war.

## SUBMARINE AND SCHOLARSHIP

It is difficult to ascertain how many hundred thousand tons of material were sunk by submarines in April. It is much more difficult to estimate the month's losses in personality, as a single instance will show.

On April 4 the "City of Paris," on her way from India and Egypt to England, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. She had on board Professor J. Rendel Harris, the eminent Quaker scholar and philanthropist, and Professor James Hope Moulton, of the University of Manchester. Professor Harris survived; Professor Moulton died of exposure three days after the attack. In his death New Testament study has suffered a loss which may fairly be called incalculable. It is enough to point out that he had published the first volume, and was at work upon the second, of what promised to be the standard grammar of New Testament Greek; and that with Professor Milligan of Glasgow he was engaged upon, and had already published in part, the most important work now being done on the vocabulary of the New Testa-

ment. This latter work Professor Milligan will doubtless carry on to completion; but it is difficult to see who can complete the grammar on the plane on which Professor Moulton had begun it. Fortunately the work was so nearly completed that it will be possible to publish the second volume, with the relatively small addition of a chapter or two from some other hand.

Professor Harris had left England in the autumn to join Professor Moulton in India, but his ship had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean and he was landed in Egypt. He did not continue the journey, but spent the winter in Egypt, joining Professor Moulton when the "City of Paris" touched in Egypt on her way to England. He has thus had the extraordinary experience of being twice torpedoed and escaping with his life.

Professor Moulton belonged to a family distinguished in scholarship and public life. His father, Professor W. F. Moulton, was the well-known Cambridge authority on the New Testament whose